



Onaway Water & Sewer Association

2024 Drinking Water Consumer Confidence Report

Accessing this Information

If you are an individual experiencing difficulties accessing the information in this report due to physical impairment, or have follow-up questions, please contact your Drinking Water Operations Specialist using the contact information below.

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobre la calidad de su agua beber. Traduscalo o hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

About the Drinking Water System

Onaway Water & Sewer Association
 Water System ID: ID2290026
 Population: 200
 Service Connections: 100

Contact Your Water Team

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This Consumer Confidence Report was developed in collaboration with the Idaho Rural Water Association.



The Onaway Water & Sewer Association provides an annual water quality report to provide customers with the resources to make informed decisions regarding their drinking water. This report includes information on the source of your water, what it contains, and how it compares to health and quality regulations.

While contaminants in drinking water are unavoidable due to the nature of drinking water sources, the Onaway Water & Sewer Association maintains consistent sampling schedules to monitor their presence. The following table reflects your drinking water quality for the period of **January 1, 2024 through December 31, 2024**. Our system detected 1 contaminant in the drinking water at levels safely within the required levels. Our system incurred 1 violation which required a Level 1 Assessment, described below.

CONTAMINANT TABLE						
Constituent	Violation (Y/N)	MCLG	MCL	Highest Detect	Year Tested	Typical Sources of Contamination
Copper (ppm)	N	1.3	1.3 (AL)	0.044	2022	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

MCLG (Maximum Contaminant Level Goal)

The level of a contaminant below which there is no known risk to health.

MCL (Maximum Contaminant Level)

The highest allowed level of a contaminant in your drinking water.

AL (Action Level)

The level of a contaminant that, if exceeded, requires action to treat.

PPM (Parts Per Million)

A measurement of a substance in drinking water equal to one penny in \$10,000.

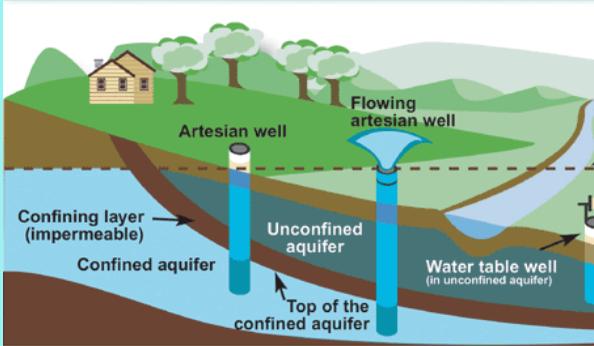


System Violation and Level 1 Assessment

During routine monthly sampling for total coliforms in the drinking water, our system received five positive results within one week, resulting in a Ground Water Rule violation. Coliforms are bacteria that are naturally present in the environment and are used as an indicator that other, potentially harmful, bacteria may be present. Coliforms were found in more samples than allowed and this was a warning of potential problems. To mitigate potential impacts to drinking water quality, our system conducted a Level 1 Assessment on October 11, 2024 to evaluate operations, sampling procedures, and infrastructure for potential issues. The results of this assessment returned results that suggested no corrective action was necessary.

Where does my drinking water come from?

Onaway Water & Sewer Association supplies drinking water from one groundwater well (WELL).



As water travels through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, potentially, radioactive material, as well as picking up substances from human or animal activity. To ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA enforces limits on the amount of contaminants in public water systems.

What is a Contaminant?

A contaminant is any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance present in water that, in high doses, could be harmful to human health or affect water quality.

Common in almost all water sources, most contaminants come from naturally-occurring substances or from human activity. Some people may be more vulnerable to drinking water contaminants than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice from health care providers.

Potential Water Contaminants

Drinking water is reasonably expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. This does not necessarily mean the water poses a risk.



Microbial contaminants:

Viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants:

Salts and metals, naturally-occurring or from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil/gas production, mining, or farming.

Pesticides and herbicides:

Comes from agriculture, urban storm water runoff, and residential uses.

Chemical contaminants:

Chemical by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban storm water runoff, and septic systems.

Radioactive contaminants:

Naturally-occurring or the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

Safe Sips: The Presence of Lead in Drinking Water

Lead in Home Plumbing

If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from components associated with service lines and home plumbing. We cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. You can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for up to 2 minutes before using water. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested.



Lead Service Line Inventory

Onaway Water & Sewer Association conducted a Lead Service Line Inventory (LSLI) to locate all lead plumbing within the drinking water system, within both the infrastructure and individual consumers' homes. You may request information from the LSLI from your Drinking Water Specialist.

More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling EPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791 or at its website, www.epa.gov/safewater/hotline/.

Protecting Your Source Water

Protection of drinking water is everyone's responsibility. You can help protect your community's drinking water source in with these tips.



- ◆ Eliminate excess use of lawn and garden fertilizers and pesticides - they contain hazardous chemicals that can reach your drinking water.
- ◆ Pick up after your pets to prevent harmful bacteria from flowing through the ground into drinking water sources.
- ◆ If you have your own septic system, properly maintain your system to reduce leaching to water sources or consider connecting to a public water system.
- ◆ Dispose of chemicals and pharmaceuticals properly as per the instructions on the product or by researching online.
- ◆ Find a watershed or wellhead protection organization in your community and volunteer to help. Use EPA's Adopt Your Watershed to locate groups in your community or visit the Watershed Information Network's How to Start a Watershed Team.